

# Kiwi Reform Budget Plan - 2025

## Introduction

I am a 21-year-old beneficiary, a small-time amateur AI tinkerer, not an academic or professional. I grew up in Whanganui and have watched this country slowly decline from all sectors. I'm scared about what happens if someone like me, or anyone else, falls through the cracks. Reform was built from the ground up to ensure no one does. The Kiwi Reform Scheme is a nation-scale economic, social, and infrastructure transformation that realigns sovereignty, rebuilds infrastructure, and reconnects the economy with public purpose. It is Treaty-aligned, data-driven, and powered by sovereign capability: housing, health, food, and clean energy delivered by Aotearoa's own hands.

## Why reform was created

The Kiwi Reform Scheme emerged as a response to a system under sustained pressure. New Zealand between 2020 and 2025 faced acute social and economic crises: rent and housing costs outpaced income in nearly every region, hospital waitlists grew unmanageable, and vital services withdrew from rural areas. Youth emigration reached record highs, with over 65,000 New Zealanders leaving in 2024 alone, many permanently. These declines were symptoms of a deeper problem: reliance on market outsourcing, underfunded public infrastructure, and no plan for climate, food, or energy resilience. The country was increasingly dependent on foreign digital infrastructure and global supply chains that failed in times of need. Reform was created to rebuild national capability from within, align with Te Tiriti, and permanently reverse structural decline. It is a framework of public ownership, Treaty-aligned governance, and guaranteed public delivery designed to realign the economy around equity, infrastructure, care, and resilience.

## Features of Kiwi Reform Scheme

Reform introduces a coherent structure for national transformation. At its heart are publicly owned delivery engines (SOEs), Treaty-grounded governance mechanisms, and long-term fiscal rules. The scheme is not a subsidy — it is a buildout of sovereign infrastructure, creating revenue and resilience for future generations.

Key Features:

- Establishes SOEs: ZODRA (housing), ZGL (energy), ACA (care & food)
- Creates ARC: a sovereign digital cloud replacing AWS/Azure
- Implements CGT on speculative asset classes
- Enforces Treaty-based co-governance in infrastructure decisions
- Builds a national surplus system with ring fenced funding
- Public-only procurement model prioritising SMEs and iwi-led ventures

For the public, Reform means affordable housing, secure care services, reliable clean energy, and job creation in every region. It restores control of the essentials to public hands, ensures transparency via digital and legal checks, and uses surplus returns to expand services instead of cutting taxes.

## Budget Overview

What's being Funded	Cost	Timeline
<b>ZODRA Public Housing + Clinics</b>	\$35B	2027 - 2030
<b>ZGL Renewable Infrastructure</b>	\$22B	2027 - 2029
<b>ACA Food, Aged Care + Cooperatives</b>	\$18B	2027 - 2030
<b>Workforce + Migration Strategy</b>	\$29.5B	2027 - 2029
<b>ARC Cloud + Sovereign Systems</b>	\$5.5B	2027 - 2028
<b>Resilience &amp; Digital Contingency</b>	\$5B	2029 - 2030
<b>Fiscal Reliance</b>	\$5	2027 - 2030
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$120B</b>	<b>3 Years</b>

- **Total Estimated Borrowing:** \$120B NZD (2027-2030)
- **Peak Deficit:** 82% of NZ GDP by 2029, Projected to decline post 2031
- **Surplus Generation:** Begins 2031
- **Primary Funders:** Crown debt issuance, SOE returns, CGT(Capital Gains Tax)
- **Oversight Panels:** Reform Fiscal Council, Sovereign Procurement Office, Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal, Treasury
- **\$5B sovereign continuity reserve(“Fiscal Reliance”)** is created to reinforce cross-sector delivery stability and buffer against systemic macro-shocks beyond existing SOE or ARC services

This budget funds the full-scale deployment of all Reform SOE’s, workforce mobilization, sovereign digital systems and contingency planning. It is tightly costed, front-loaded and subject to annual public audit.

A proposed budget adjustment entails an increase from \$120 billion to \$126.5 billion. This additional funding is allocated as follows: a portion for Energy and infrastructure specifically for Grid Modernization, \$500 million designated for the maintenance of existing national roads, and a total of \$3 billion for hospitals, comprising \$1.5 billion for maintenance and \$1.5 billion for improvements.

Adjustments	Cost
<i>Energy and Infrastructure</i>	\$3B
<i>Roading &amp; Transport</i>	\$500M
<i>Healthcare</i>	\$3B
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6.5B</b>

## Implementation Timeline

### 2027 - 2029

- Legislation passed, SOE creation, CGT implementation, ARC establishment
- Workforce registry opened, including migration program activation
- Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal and Fiscal Council formalised
- Construction phases begin
- Sovereign cloud and broadband phases begin
- Jobs Peak at 200,000 mobilised workers

#### Legal and Fiscal Guarantees

- **Debt Cap Clause:** Reform borrowing capped at 82% of GDP, locked in statute
- **Surplus Ring Fencing Clause:** No surplus reabsorbed into general budget
- **No PPPs Clause:** No private or offshore ownership of Reform assets
- **Treaty Clause:** Binding co-governance on all major decisions
- **Public Procurement Mandate:** All contractors must be NZ-based
- **Transparency Mandate:** ARC digital platform used for all disbursements

### 2030 - 2031

- Project completion: Housing delivery near full scale
- SOEs begin return generation to Crown
- Surplus emerges and ring fencing enforced

### 2032 - 2036: Phase 2B Surplus Reinvestment

- Expansion into Education, Climate, Health and Regional Infrastructure
- Surplus Allocation Panel governs future-proofing expenditure

## Legal and Fiscal Guarantees

The following provisions are legislated as binding and irreversible within the Kiwi Reform legislative framework. Their purpose is to ensure structural integrity, fiscal credibility and Treaty alignment through all phases of Reform

### **Debt Cap Clause**

Total gross Crown borrowing for Reform initiatives is capped at **82% of GDP** through statute. This limit cannot be exceeded without a supermajority vote in Parliament and written concurrence of the Fiscal Council. This ensures intergenerational debt responsibility and market stability during the high-investment phase.

### **Surplus Ring Fencing Clause**

All Reform-generated surpluses from 2031 onward are legally ring fenced for reinvestment into social, infrastructural, climate, or equity-oriented projects. These funds may not be absorbed into the general operating budget or used for tax cuts, ensuring structural fiscal discipline and future-oriented planning.

### **Public Ownership and No PPPs Clause**

All assets developed under the Reform are **permanently held in public ownership**. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are strictly prohibited under Reform law to eliminate profit leakage, asset cannibalisation, and offshore influence. Breaches cause automatic reversal and constitutional review.

### **Treaty Clause**

All major decisions, projects, and structural designs must receive oversight or sign-off from the **Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal**. This clause constitutionally enshrines Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations as operational requirements, not symbolic acknowledgments, with failure resulting in legal suspension of the violating policy.

### **Public Procurement Mandate**

All entities contracted under the Reform must be **New Zealand-registered enterprises**, with a compliance record and delivery competence as certified by the **Sovereign Procurement Office**. This protects domestic industries and ensures all economic returns remain onshore.

### **Transparency and ARC Compliance Clause**

All Reform transactions, contracts, disbursements, and metrics must be recorded in **machine-readable, real-time formats** via the ARC platform. Obfuscation or delay in reporting constitutes legal noncompliance and activates Auditor-General review protocols.

### **Crown Exit Prohibition Clause**

No SOE, asset, or programme developed under the Reform may be privatised, sold, leased to foreign entities, or dissolved without:

- Public referendum,
- Full Treaty Tribunal review,
- Independent fiscal viability report.

This clause guarantees enduring sovereignty and immunity from future market deregulation.

## What's being Built and Funded

Reform builds the foundation of a sovereign, just and self-sufficient economy:

- **110,000 Public Homes** via ZODRA, prioritising underserved regions and vulnerable populations
- **National Wind, Solar, and Hydro Infrastructure** via ZGL, reducing dependency on fossil imports
- **600 Community-Owned Food and Aged Care Cooperatives** via ACA, restoring health and nourishment
- **A Sovereign Digital System(ARC)** delivering broadband, cloud storage, public tracking and device access
- **Full Workforce Pipeline** including vocational training and migrant integration
- **Emergency and Resilience Infrastructure** including coastal defenses and bushfire response

Every project generates returns, closes access gaps and re-establishes domestic capacity.

## Projections and Modeling

### Baseline Model:

- 200,000 minimum jobs created by 2029
- Annual surpluses beginning 2031
- Infrastructure lifespan averages 50–75 years
- Housing and care costs decline by 22–34% by 2032

### Conservative Model:

- Labour shortages delay projects by 12 months
- Surplus delayed to 2033
- Infrastructure scaled at 80% of baseline

### Optimistic Model:

- Worker retention high, surplus achieved 2030
- Additional 100,000 homes and 150 cooperatives built in Phase 2B
- Crown returns exceed projections by 12% by 2034

## Sectoral Recovery Forecast

This section outlines the projected recovery trajectories across key sectors due to investments and systems deployed through the Kiwi Reform Scheme. These forecasts are derived from baseline economic modelling, verified by the Fiscal Council and scenario stress-tested through the ARC platform. Each sector is targeted for stabilisation, equity of access, and long-term self-sufficiency.

**Housing:** Rent stabilization from 2029, followed by price concentration as **ZODRA** supply rises

**Health and Care:** Waitlists fall by 40% by 2031, due to ACA deployment, rural services restored

**Energy:** Import dependency halved by 2030, eliminated by 2035, domestic electricity prices drop 16-25%

**Food:** Nutrition security achieved for 1 million NZers through ACA, reduced supermarket dependency

**Workforce:** Unemployment at 4% or lower, high-wage public sector careers expand, especially in regions

**Climate and Resilience:** Reduction in disaster-related displacements by 2033, improved response capacity

**Digital:** Full independence from foreign cloud infrastructure by 2029, national broadband by 2030

These forecasts represent Reform's capacity to reverse decline trends, correct critical imbalances, and guarantee resilience across all foundational domains of public life. They are continuously measured, updated, and published via ARC compliance instruments to ensure public transparency and accountability.

## Governance Structure

This section outlines the core institutions responsible for designing, deploying, supervising, and adapting the Kiwi Reform Scheme. The governance structure is designed to ensure horizontal coordination across sectors and vertical alignment between the Crown, iwi, fiscal authorities, and communities.

- **Reform Council:** Central decision-making and coordination body, composed of ministers, iwi delegates, Fiscal Council members, and senior SOE representatives. The Council meets quarterly to approve strategic phases, reallocate resources, and conduct risk assessments.
- **SOE Boards (ZODRA, ZGL, ACA, ARC):** Each SOE is governed by a Treaty-compliant, independently appointed board with statutory reporting requirements. Boards are subject to audit, must uphold fiscal targets, and are barred from political interference.
- **Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal:** A permanent institution composed of Māori legal, economic, and cultural authorities tasked with reviewing and certifying that all projects

meet Treaty obligations. The Tribunal has legal veto authority and oversight access across all Reform processes.

- **Sovereign Procurement Office (SPO):** Centralises all contracts and tenders under Reform. Responsible for SME compliance checks, procurement ethics, local content verification, and contract delivery evaluations. Reports biannually to the Reform Council.
- **Surplus Allocation Panel (SAP):** Activated from 2031 onward, this panel determines which Phase 2B projects are eligible for reinvestment from the Reform surplus. The panel is multidisciplinary, includes fiscal experts and community representatives, and applies long-term ROI and equity metrics.
- **Reform Infrastructure Directive Office(RIDO):** RIDO is a sovereign, Treaty-bound emergency oversight and intervention authority established under the Reform framework. Its sole function is to coordinate, override or redirect critical national infrastructure systems(ARC, SAP, ZGL, ZODRA, ACA, Sentinel) during verified emergencies or systemic instability events. RIDO cannot operate during standard governance or administrative periods.

Together, these institutions form the constitutional and operational scaffolding of Reform. They function independently but remain accountable to public law, the Treaty, and fiscal prudence.

## Oversight and Transparent Systems

Oversight and transparency are not reactive features but engineered requirements of the Reform architecture. Every phase of the scheme is built to ensure real-time visibility, public access, and review pathways through technological and legal instruments.

- **ARC Digital Compliance System:** All SOEs, contracts, disbursements, and KPIs must be published in machine-readable, real-time formats on the ARC platform. Each transaction is tagged by region, sector, and cost centre, enabling dynamic tracking and auditability.
- **Public Audit Portal:** A public-facing portal aggregates annual financial and performance reports from each SOE, the Reform Council, and the SAP. Reports include project KPIs, milestone compliance, fiscal outcomes, and procurement history.
- **Ombudsman Access Clause:** Citizens have the right to request independent review or launch investigations into any element of the Reform process. Complaints trigger response protocols within SPO and may escalate to the Auditor-General.
- **Open Budget Architecture:** All financial forecasts, economic models, tax assumptions, and deficit projections are published in full. Users can download modelling inputs and scenario templates for independent verification and analysis.

These systems create a radical transparency environment in which the public, press, Parliament, and partners can verify that the Reform proceeds lawfully, efficiently, and with measurable social return.

## **Phases of Reform**

This section outlines the progressive phases of the Reform initiative. Phase Zero primarily encompasses the foundational legal and structural changes, including the enactment and amendment of relevant legislation, the formalization of agreements, and the establishment of new governance panels, oversight committees, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) essential for the Reform's implementation. Following this preparatory stage, Phase One will commence, characterized by the activation of critical infrastructure pipelines, significant industry shifts, and the official launch of the overarching Kiwi Reform Scheme. Subsequent to Phase One, Phase Two will commence, characterized by a substantial expansion of the workforce, a measured but consistent acceleration in the construction of new housing units, the formalization of critical international agreements, and a significant intensification of infrastructure development across various sectors.

### **Phase Zero:**

The purpose of Phase Zero is to activate all sovereign architecture, legal foundation and permanently replace extractive governance with a Treaty-backed sovereignty

Key actions undertaken during Phase Zero

- Pass Sovereign override (Treaty - Parliament - Crown)
- Activate ARC, SAP and Tribunal governance layers
- Lock in SOEs (ZGL, ZODRA, ACA) as surplus backed public infrastructure
- Pass legal frameworks for surplus protection, AI compliance (Sentinel) and identity of sovereignty
- Ratify SOEs as legally protected, surplus backed state infrastructure
- Lock Treaty Tribunal and Sentinel AI ethics oversight into ARC/SAP core

### **Outcomes:**

- Reform cannot be repealed without a 75% vote + Treaty Tribunal override + public referendum
- Crown and IMF structures lose legal command - power shifts to Treaty and digital sovereignty
- NZ becomes a surplus-governed, legally autonomous infrastructure state in law, data, economy and identity

### **Phase One:**

The purpose of Phase One is to replace broken public systems with fully digital, surplus funded, Treaty-controlled service infrastructure

Key actions undertaken in Phase One

- ZODRA begins public housing rollouts with ARC-tracked logistics



- ZGL begins national renewables, national grid upgrades and planning for fossil fuel reduction
- ACA launches region-wide care centers(Health, Food, Education access)
- ARC governs identity, permits, social services, employment and digital access
- SAP starts distributing funding to SOEs, councils and system nodes via surplus, not tax

**Outcomes:**

- NZ infrastructure begins improving cross multiple sectors
- Power stability, waitlist shrink, public services become accessible

**Phase Two:**

The purpose of Phase Two is to remove extractive behaviours from trade systems, and begin exporting surplus driven infrastructure globally.

Key actions undertaken during Phase Two

- NZ slowly exits reliance on SWIFT, AWS, IMF-style financing
- ARC + SAP licensed to Treaty aligned nations
- Trade Flow rerouted via FT-RSCA (Free Treaty-Resilient Supply Chain Agreement)
- Infrastructure improvement, Critical sectors downgraded to High
- Treaty education and labor programs begin (GPEEP activated)

**Outcomes:**

- NZ becomes a neutral trade state with carbon-free surplus flow
- Foreign investors require Treaty compliance to participate
- Domestic Economy runs entirely on internal infrastructure and surplus redistribution

**Phase Two-B - Conditional**

The Purpose of Phase Two-B is to fill in any issues that arise during, from or after Phases One or Two. Areas of NZ sectors that have been missed that are necessary for critical sectors(Healthcare, Housing) and to establish NZ as a post-colonial system coordinator, exporting Reform as governance infrastructure

Key actions undertaken during Phase Two-B

- Form Reform Compact Bloc
- ARC/SAP/ZODRA/ACA frameworks exported to Treaty-aligned nations
- Launch global surplus sharing networks
- Sign inter-governmental systems treaties for Logistics, Food, Energy and Care

**Outcomes:**

- NZ becomes the Sovereign Systems Operator of a Treaty-aligned global bloc
- Public Trust, surplus and digital ethics replace extractive trade models
- AI, Infrastructure and policy sovereignty come exportable, not exploitative

Year	Phase	Milestone Outcomes
1	Phase Zero	Legal override, ARC/SAP activated, Reform becomes permanent

1-2	Phase One	Housing, energy, care systems built, public access normalized
2-3	Phase Two	ARC/SAP exports, NZ detaches from global debt/control systems
3	Phase Two-B	Sovereign Trade, Infrastructure refocus. Conditional based on Surplus (\$2B annual rollover)

## Revenue Sources and Sustainability

The Kiwi Reform Scheme is underpinned by a closed-loop fiscal system combining one-off Crown borrowing, ongoing SOE returns, and structural tax reform. This ensures sustainable, self-funding capacity beyond 2031.

### Primary Revenue Sources:

- **Crown Borrowing (2027–2031):** Up to 82% of GDP, capped by law and managed by the Fiscal Council
- **Capital Gains Tax:** Broad-based CGT on property and asset sales from 2027 onwards
- **SOE Dividends:** ZODRA, ZGL, ACA, ARC all remit annual net returns to the Crown once operational
- **Operational Efficiencies:** Public sector cost reductions via automation and digital service delivery (ARC)

### Sustainability Measures:

- Legal ring fencing of surpluses prevents political capture
- Treaty-mandated oversight blocks non-equitable expenditure
- Fiscal Council audit every 24 months to ensure long-term solvency

## Delivery Timeline (ZODRA only)

This section outlines the timeline for delivery under ZODRA builds, based on a 3 Year tired timeline focusing on Regional Equity + Workforce Matching

Year	Housing Output	Approx. Units Built	Rationale
Year 1	20%	22,000 Homes	Foundation builds, early sites, pilot refab zones
Year 2	30%	33,000 Homes	Vocational pipeline begins

			feeding in, more trade-ready staff available
<b>Year 3</b>	50%	50,000 Homes	Peak capacity hit, trade school cohorts fully integrated

### **Regional Allocation:**

Major Cities (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch) get **fewer new builds** as private market saturation and existing stock are relatively higher.

Underserved regions (Northland, Bay of Plenty, Southland) Prioritized for higher per capita build density

## **Legislative Clauses**

This document compiles all legislative clauses embedded within the Kiwi Reform framework, including base clauses from the 2025 Budget and all additions or modifications introduced in the subsequent revisions.

### **Section L.1 – Debt Cap Clause:**

**Purpose:** Prevent intergenerational overexposure to sovereign debt. Provision:

- Caps total Reform borrowing at 82% of GDP.
- May not be exceeded without:
  - 75% supermajority vote in Parliament,
  - Written concurrence of the Fiscal Council.
- Debt-Service Trigger: If interest expenses exceed 10% of Crown revenue, non-essential capital spending is paused automatically.
- Establishes a "Flex Fund" (10% of surpluses) usable only under macro-stress conditions ( $\geq 2$ pp GDP drop or  $\geq 50\%$  CGT shortfall).

### **Section L.2 – Surplus Ring Fencing Clause:**

**Purpose:** Ensure post-2031 surpluses are used only for equity and resilience investments.

Provision:

- Surpluses legally restricted to social reinvestment.
- Cannot be absorbed into general expenditure or used for tax cuts.
- The Surplus Allocation Panel must certify surplus use.

### **Section L.3 – No Privatisation Clause**

**Purpose:** Prevent commercial extraction of Reform assets. Provision:

- Public ownership mandated for all Reform-created assets.
- Bans PPPs, foreign leaseholds, or private equity control.
- Divestment only possible via:
  - Public referendum,
  - Treaty Tribunal review,
  - Independent fiscal review.

#### **Section L.4 – Treaty Co-Governance Compliance Clause**

**Purpose:** Guarantee Te Tiriti compliance across all Reform domains. Provision:

- All infrastructure, disbursements, and services must be Treaty-certified.
- Must include iwi or hapū representation where cultural/economic impact exists.
- Certification bypass triggers injunction.

#### **Section L.5 – Procurement Integrity Clause**

**Purpose:** Mandate value-based and sovereign procurement. Provision:

- NZ-registered contractors only.
- SMEs must meet SPO certification.
- All contracts logged on ARC.
- Violations trigger Auditor-General review.
- 30% of bid scores must include job creation, SME/iwi participation, or longevity.

#### **Section L.6 – Transparency and ARC Compliance Clause**

**Purpose:** Ensure radical public transparency. Provision:

- Real-time updates on contracts, metrics, and budgets via ARC.
- Citizens have rights to download and inspect fiscal models and forecasts.

#### **Section L.7 – Exit Lock-in Clause**

**Purpose:** Prevent dismantling of Reform systems by future governments. Provision:

- Repeal requires:
  - Binding national referendum,
  - Treaty Tribunal certification,
  - Fiscal Council viability review.

#### **Section L.8 – Institutional Memory and Continuity Clause**

**Purpose:** Prevent loss of institutional knowledge and policy continuity across political cycles.  
Provision:

- Each SOE and Reform oversight body must maintain a Continuity and Handover Dossier, updated quarterly.
- Dossiers must include:
  - Procedural logs of decision pathways,
  - Technical documentation of digital infrastructure,
  - Liaison summaries with Treaty bodies, SMEs, and community groups,
  - Key project risk logs and delivery milestone narratives.
- ARC is responsible for version-stamped archiving.
- Incoming ministers, SOE executives, or Council members must receive a complete digital briefing within 5 business days of appointment.
- Departing leadership is legally required to submit a policy transfer report, reviewed by the Auditor-General and published on the ARC dashboard.
- Failure to comply triggers:
  - Suspension of new contract authorizations by SPO,

- Internal audit by RIDO,
- Public notification via ARC.

### **Section L.9 – Contingency Matrix Authority Act**

**Purpose:** Legally enforce fallback responsibilities across SOEs. Provision:

- ARC must register contingency roles.
- Failure to comply or activate during disruption leads to:
  - Public audit,
  - Disclosure,
  - Reform Council sanction.

### **Section L.10 – Reform Buffer Fund Act**

**Purpose:** Create a pooled emergency funding reserve. Provision:

- 1–2% of SOE capex pooled into LRBF.
- Administered by ARC under Fiscal Council certification.
- Subject to Public Finance Act Part 3 and oversight by the Auditor-General.

### **Section L.11 – ARC Load Control Statute**

**Purpose:** Authorise real-time dynamic load adjustments. Provision:

- ARC AI (DLC) monitors KPIs and disruptions.
- Recommends resource reallocation.
- Interventions:
  - Must be logged,
  - Publicly visible,
  - Reversible by RIDO or Fiscal Council.

### **Section L.12 – RIDO Emergency Override Act**

**Purpose:** Prevent systemic failure during Tier 1 SOE crises. Activation Conditions:

- Tier 1 emergency declared AND
- ARC confirms threat to national delivery within 72 hours. Stabilisation Powers (72 Hours Max):
- Temporarily reassign SOE delivery functions,
- Redirect contracts, staff, fallback resources,
- Activate Continuity Chain Protocol,
- Issue directives to field units. Notification Requirements (within 3 hours):
- Alert Civil Defence, local authorities, ministers, iwi,
- Public bulletin through ARC. Extension Rules:
- Only extended if:
  - Civil Defence authorises support,
  - Ministers approve transition to REC,
  - Parliament sustains via national emergency law. Safeguards:
- All actions logged in ARC.
- Auditor-General review within 30 days.
- Cannot override CDEM Act or non-Reform Crown entities.

### **Section L.13 – Dependency Transparency Requirement**

**Purpose:** Map SOE interdependencies to prevent cascading failures. Provision:

- All dependencies logged in ARC.
- Dashboard must flag risk events quarterly.

### **Section L.14– Continuity Chain Guarantee**

**Purpose:** Maintain minimum viable services during disruption. Provision:

- SOEs must define essential fallback delivery chains.
- Public SOPs, backup vendors, and simulations required.

### **Section L.15 – Digital Infrastructure Continuity Act**

**Purpose:** Mandate digital resilience for ARC systems. Provision:

- Offline workflows, redundant data systems,
- ARC publishes resilience scores.
- Aligns with NZISM and Digital Government Framework.

### **Section L.16 – Reform Transparency & Trust Act**

**Purpose:** Enforce public communication during crises. Provision:

- Requires briefings, citizen updates, and local leader involvement.
- Mandates public disclosure during disruption phases.

### **Section L.17 – Reform National Emergency Governance Act**

**Purpose:** Centralise control during dual SOE failure. Provision:

- Activates 90-day Reform Emergency Command (REC).
- Includes RIDO, Treasury, iwi, ministers.
- REC cannot override Civil Defence unless Cabinet authorises it.

### **Section L.18 – Resilience Architecture Entrenchment Statute**

**Purpose:** Protect Sections L9–L17 from repeal. Repeal Conditions:

- 75% supermajority in Parliament,
- Binding national referendum,
- Treaty Tribunal approval. Emergency Override:
- May be suspended for 180 days during national emergency by 60% vote. Sunset Clause:
- Automatic review every 15 years.

### **Section L.19 – Digital Security and Civil Integration Clause**

**Components:** A. NZISM Compliance & Intrusion Defense:

- Sentinel AI system monitors for breaches.
- Auto-isolation via "Black Ice" protocol within 5 minutes. B. Civil Defence Hierarchy:
- RIDO is subordinate in declared national emergencies.
- Civil Defence may override RIDO actions via ARC. C. Privacy Compliance:
- Data must be anonymised, encrypted, and auditable.

- Breach response includes public alerts and data freeze.
- Citizens have rights to access, correct, and delete data.

## **Section L.20 – Fiscal Stabilisation and Sectoral Continuity Clause**

**Purpose:** Maintain Reform delivery during economic shocks. Components:

- \$500M ZODRA Structural Resilience Fund.
- CGT shortfall buffer: Up to \$2.2B if revenue drops  $\geq 20\%$  below forecast.
- Delivery shortfalls trigger audits, vendor restructuring, and CCP activation.
- Dashboard must display real-time CGT performance, fund status.
- Treaty Tribunal notified if impacts Māori-designated zones.

## **Section L.21 – ARC Redundancy & Forensic Resilience Protocol**

**Purpose:** Preserve control during ARC system failure. Mode A – Forensic Read-only:

- All decisions and data frozen, breach preserved. Mode B – Backup ARC Activation:
- Fully air-gapped mirror activated within 1 hour. Mode C – Cold Clone Node:
- Disconnected clone system deployed upon dual failure. Oversight:
- Public crisis log published within 30 days.
- Mandatory audit by Auditor-General and National Cyber Authority.

## **Section L.22 — Fiscal Reliance Reserve Statute**

**Purpose:** Provide financial continuity and resilience for national-scale Reform delivery.

Provision:

- Establishes a \$5 billion reserve fund managed jointly by ARC and the Fiscal Council.
- Conditions for activation:
  - Concurrent infrastructure or capex failure across two or more SOEs, OR
  - Regional service delivery disruption in three or more zones.
- Requires joint sign-off from ARC Executive Core and Fiscal Council Chair.
- All activations must:
  - Be logged in ARC,
  - Include a 30-day public audit window,
  - Undergo post-action review by the Auditor-General.
- May not be repurposed or absorbed into general Reform spending without repeal under standard entrenchment mechanisms.

## **ZODRA Housing Legal Provisions Clause:**

No asset transfer or sale without full repeal of Reform Housing Act via referendum and Tribunal.

Charter: Tenants guaranteed:

- Below-market rent,
- Timely repairs,
- Tribunal access,
- Security from unjust eviction.

**RIDO Oversight Clause Provision:** RIDO's pause/restructure power equal to Treasury freezes under Public Finance Act.

## **Phase 2B Legislative Intent Declaration (2031–2035)**

**Purpose:** Commit future governments to climate, education, and digital health expansion.

**Provision:**

- Bills must be drafted by March 2030.
- Failure to publish pre-budget disclosure by July 2029 breaches statutory intent.

These clauses are embedded into foundational Reform legislation, meaning they cannot be repealed by standard legislative procedure. They serve as structural safeguards against reversal, capture, or deregulation.

## **Policy Changes and Introductions (Kiwi Reform Framework)**

This document compiles all structural, strategic, and operational policy changes introduced or amended by the Kiwi Reform Scheme, including additions from the original 2025 Budget and all subsequent revisions.

**Sections:**

- 1. Amended or Overhauled Policies**
- 2. New Policies Introduced**
- 3. Expanded Delivery Models**
- 4. Governance and Oversight Adjustments**
- 5. Contingency and Emergency Planning Enhancements**

### **Section 1: Amended or Overhauled Policies**

Public Housing Policy (ZODRA)

- Transitioned from subsidy-based/outsourced models to direct state-led housing.
- Delivers secure, affordable, non-market housing.
- Assets retained permanently in public/iwi ownership.

National Energy Strategy (ZGL)

- Ends reliance on private generators.
- Establishes a publicly owned, renewable, price-stable grid.

Food and Care Provision (ACA)

- Replaces for-profit outsourcing with ACA-licensed cooperatives.
- Targets food insecurity, eldercare, mental health, and rehabilitation gaps.

Digital Infrastructure Governance (ARC)

- Ends foreign cloud contracts.
- Introduces a unified sovereign platform for all state digital infrastructure.

Workforce Planning



- Aligns education and skills training with the national infrastructure pipeline.
- Prioritises sponsored apprenticeships and locally recruited labour.

#### Public Procurement Reform

- Centralises all Reform procurement under the SPO.
- Introduces best-value contracting standards over lowest-bid models.

### **Section 2: New Policies Introduced**

#### Capital Gains Tax Framework

- Phased rollout: 0.5% on property (2027), 1% on asset classes (2028).
- Real-time IRD reporting; tied to bright-line rules.

#### Surplus Allocation Panel Act

- Creates a statutory board to vet and approve post-2031 surplus reinvestments.
- Applies equity, resilience, and regional justice metrics.

#### Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal Act

- Establishes a permanent Tribunal to review all major projects.
- Holds veto power; ensures Te Tiriti compliance is enforceable.

#### Transparency and Open Budgeting Act

- Requires real-time fiscal, operational, and planning disclosure via ARC.
- Enables public audit, watchdog access, and downloadable data sets.

#### ZODRA Tenant Rights Charter

- Guarantees income-indexed rent, timely repairs, fair tribunal access, and tenure protection.
- Requires annual public audit of Charter compliance.

#### Phase 2B Statutory Intent Framework

- Commits to legislative action by 2030 for climate alignment, education redesign, and digital healthcare.
- Includes pre-budget publication mandates and breach penalties.

### **Section 3: Expanded Delivery Models**

#### Tiered Procurement Partnership Model

- Tier 1: SMEs ( $\leq$ \$50M)
- Tier 2: SME + large firm joint ventures (\$50M–\$200M)
- Tier 3: Large firms only where SME capacity is absent
- All exemptions logged by ARC

#### Sponsored Workforce Development Plan

- Contractors must submit training/apprenticeship plans for large contracts.
- Crown co-invests in local manufacturing (cement, steel, panels).
- The National Infrastructure Skills Programme supports trade pathways.

#### Reform Flex Fund

- 10% of surpluses ring fenced for emergency deployment.
- Triggered only by  $\geq 2$ pp GDP contraction or 50% CGT shortfall.

### **Section 4: Governance and Oversight Adjustments**

#### Reform Infrastructure Delivery Office (RIDO)

- Statutory entity created to oversee large-scale delivery.
- Authority to pause, restructure, or rebid failing contracts.
- Independent board with Māori representation.

#### Citizen Panel Governance

- 200-member panel convenes biannually.
- Reviews milestones, triggers referenda on major scheme changes (e.g. CGT increases  $> 1.5\%$ ).

#### Delivery Buffer & Scenario Planning

- 10% cost/time buffer held centrally by ARC.
- Each SOE submits quarterly scenario plans: Best, Base, Worst.
- Triggers Fiscal Council review after two quarters of consecutive failure.

#### Public Risk Disclosure Mandate

- Any project that enters worst-case status must undergo public investigation.
- ARC must display real-time dashboards of project risk and recovery.

### **Section 5: Contingency and Emergency Planning Enhancements**

#### Contingency Matrix and Chain-of-Command Protocols

- SOEs required to define fallback roles and continuity partners.
- RIDO is empowered to activate the Continuity Chain during Tier 1 failure.

#### ZODRA Structural Resilience Fund

- \$500M allocated to guarantee housing delivery despite fiscal shocks.

#### Digital Forensic Protocols (ARC)

- Primary ARC enters read-only mode during breach.
- Backup mirror and cold clone activation system enabled within 1 hour.

#### Black Ice AI Response Protocol

- Auto-isolation systems cut compromised infrastructure off from the network in less than 5 minutes.
- Forensic node logs breach and triggers alert systems.

#### Public Oversight Clauses

- All emergency interventions must be published within 30 days.
- ARC dashboards updated with audit status and cause disclosure.

This document will continue to evolve with implementation updates, legal validations, and interagency deployment logs.

## Structural Reforms Introduced and Changed (Kiwi Reform Framework)

This document outlines all major structural reforms either newly introduced or fundamentally revised under the Kiwi Reform Scheme. It includes institution-building, economic governance reconfigurations, delivery architecture, and entrenchment systems from both the base Kiwi Reform plan and its legislative and operational revisions.

#### Sections:

1. **New Structural Reforms Introduced**
2. **Existing Structures Reformed or Replaced**
3. **Statutory and Fiscal Frameworks**
4. **Role Redefinitions for Local Government and NGOs**
5. **Constitutional and Oversight Realignment**

### Section 1: New Structural Reforms Introduced

#### ZODRA (Zealandia Office for Development and Residential Architecture)

- Purpose: Deliver public housing through a dedicated, non-market, state-led agency.
- Functions: Construction, ownership, tenancy, and long-term regional planning.
- Scale: 105,000 units in 3 years, with integrated clinics and regional equity metrics.

#### ZGL (Zealandia Grid Ltd)

- Purpose: Provide national renewable energy infrastructure.
- Functions: Generation, transmission, grid operations, and pricing control.
- Eliminates profit-based market rates; fully public entities.

#### ACA (Aotearoa Care Alliance)

- Purpose: Coordinate food security, aged care, and mental health through cooperatives.
- Functions: Licenses, funds, and regulates nonprofit and iwi-led providers.

- Structure: Operates through regionally rooted care zones.

#### ARC (Autonomous Reform Cloud)

- Purpose: Sovereign, unified digital infrastructure.
- Functions: Data hosting, transparency dashboards, service portals, audit pipelines.
- Compliance: Must meet NZISM and Digital Government Standards.

#### SPO (Sovereign Procurement Office)

- Purpose: Central procurement enforcement for all Reform projects.
- Functions: Vendor certification, contract transparency, delivery tracking.
- Independent board reports to the Reform Council.

#### SAP (Surplus Allocation Panel)

- Purpose: Allocate surpluses post-2031 based on equity, ROI, and resilience.
- Functions: Scenario testing, intergenerational return modelling, regional justice.

#### Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal

- Purpose: Ensure Te Tiriti compliance across all major Reform functions.
- Functions: Veto power, certification, legal sign-off, ongoing review authority.

#### RIDO (Reform Infrastructure Delivery Office)

- Purpose: Oversee infrastructure delivery, intervene in failing projects.
- Functions: Power to pause, restructure, or rebid Reform initiatives.
- Legal Status: Crown Entity under the Public Finance Act.

## **Section 2: Existing Structures Reformed or Replaced**

#### Public Housing System

- Previous Model: Reactive, subsidy-based, partial outsourcing.
- Reform: Direct state-led supply, ZODRA-managed, with permanent affordability and eviction protection.

#### Energy Market Regulation

- Previous Model: Competitive generation and profit-driven pricing.
- Reform: Fully centralised, renewable-powered system under ZGL with stable, public rates.

#### Health and Social Care Provision

- Previous Model: Privatised contractors with patchy coverage.
- Reform: ACA licensing of community cooperatives. Eliminates volatility, abuse, and service deserts.

#### Digital Governance

- Previous Model: Fragmented agency contracts with AWS, Microsoft, etc.

- Reform: ARC system replaces foreign vendors. Centralised data integrity, transparency, and sovereignty.

#### Workforce Planning and Education

- Previous Model: Labour forecasting disconnected from infrastructure needs.
- Reform: Integrated public labour pipelines, with vocational pathways embedded in each SOE.

#### Public Procurement

- Previous Model: Price-based lowest-bid contracts.
- Reform: Value-based, locally anchored SPO-led procurement with SME/iwi tiering.

### **Section 3: Statutory and Fiscal Frameworks**

#### Capital Gains Tax Act

- Implements broad-based CGT on non-primary residences and asset classes.
- Exempts iwi land and owner-occupiers.

#### Surplus Ring Fencing Act

- Locks all surpluses post-2031 for infrastructure, equity, and climate.
- Prevents political redirection or tax cuts.

#### No Privatisation Act

- Prohibits divestment or leasing of any Reform-built assets.
- Requires referendum, fiscal review, and Treaty Tribunal approval for exceptions.

#### Transparency and Open Budgeting Act

- Mandates real-time ARC dashboards, public access to modelling, and fiscal transparency.

#### Debt Cap Act

- Limits total Reform borrowing to 82% of GDP.
- Supermajority vote required for override.

### **Section 4: Role Redefinitions for Local Government and NGOs**

#### Local Government Roles

- Co-deliver ZODRA, ACA, and ZGL projects at regional scale.
- Must operate under Treaty and SAP equity constraints.
- Engage with SPO and ARC for planning, data integration, and budget reporting.

#### NGO Roles

- Eligible for ACA licensing to run food, care, or housing services.
- Prioritised if equity-focused, culturally embedded, and workforce-aligned.

- Act as feedback nodes in ARC system for delivery efficiency and issue flagging.

## **Section 5: Constitutional and Oversight Realignments**

### **Public Sector Governance Model**

- Establishes a new decision-making chain through the Reform Council, SAP, SPO, and Tribunal.
- Replaces siloed agency operations with whole-of-government integration.

### **Digital Compliance Regime**

- ARC acts as both operational and legal compliance ledger.
- Enables live data extraction for public audit and enforcement.

### **Treaty Oversight Constitutionalisation**

- Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal is given binding legal power over all major fiscal and infrastructural decisions.
- Cannot be bypassed without triggering injunction protocols.

### **Emergency Governance Model**

- Dual SOE failure triggers Reform Emergency Command (REC).
- Includes ministers, iwi, RIDO, and Treasury in centralized authority.
- Sunset clause and legal reporting required within 90 days.

This document will evolve alongside legal, digital, and governance iterations of the Reform framework.

## **Domestic Legal Agreements and Obligations (Kiwi Reform Framework)**

This document outlines all binding domestic legal agreements, obligations, and statutory frameworks that either enable, constrain, or are redefined by the Kiwi Reform Scheme. It captures formal laws, procurement mandates, institutional compliance standards, and statutory relationships that govern the implementation and operation of Reform systems.

Sections:

- 1. Procurement and SME Mandates**
- 2. Treaty of Waitangi and Co-Governance Requirements**
- 3. Statutory Compliance Standards**
- 4. Data Privacy and Information Security**

## **5. Public Finance and Budget Law Constraints**

### **Section 1: Procurement and SME Mandates**

#### Sovereign Procurement Office (SPO) Authority

- Reform legislation designates SPO as the sole legal body for contract certification across all Reform projects.
- SPO certification is required before any contract is valid.
- All contracts logged through ARC with public visibility.

#### Tiered SME Procurement Mandate

- Tier 1: Contracts ≤ \$50M must be offered to SMEs.
- Tier 2: \$50M–\$200M projects must involve SME + large firm joint ventures.
- Tier 3: Large firms allowed only where SME capability is not present.
- Non-compliant awards trigger Auditor-General inquiry and ARC red-flag alert.

#### SME Certification Requirement

- Only SPO-certified SMEs may participate in Reform tenders. Certification process includes workforce, equity, and resilience vetting.
- ARC stores ongoing compliance logs and contractor performance records.

#### Public Procurement Integrity Clause

- Requires best-value procurement over lowest-cost bids.
- Minimum 20% of contract value must be subcontracted to certified SMEs or iwi-aligned vendors.
- Misrepresentation leads to disqualification and fiscal clawback.

### **Section 2: Treaty of Waitangi and Co-Governance Requirements**

#### Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal Mandate

- Tribunal has statutory veto authority over all major Reform infrastructure or disbursement decisions.
- Must certify Treaty compliance prior to project initiation.
- Tribunal is independent, bicultural, and funded via baseline Treasury appropriations.

#### Mandated Iwi/Hapū Involvement

- Reform legislation requires representation of iwi or hapū wherever a project materially affects Māori land, rights, or community outcomes.
- Inclusion is binding and logged in ARC.

#### Treaty Compliance Certification

- Each project must submit a Treaty Compliance Report to ARC before funding is unlocked.

- Failure to do so results in automatic contract suspension.

#### Legal Injunction Protocol

- Any bypass of co-governance obligations may trigger an automatic injunction by the Tribunal.
- Ministerial override is not permitted without national emergency declaration and Tribunal consent.

### **Section 3: Statutory Compliance Standards**

#### Capital Gains Tax Implementation Act

- Enacted as part of the Reform fiscal platform.
- Legally binding phased rollout: 0.5% on residential property (2027), 1% on broader asset classes (2028).
- Exemptions include: owner-occupied primary residences, iwi-held land, Treaty settlement assets.

#### Surplus Ring Fencing Law

- All post-2031 surpluses are locked by statute for equity, infrastructure, or climate-oriented reinvestment.
- Cannot be redirected toward tax cuts, debt service, or political initiatives.

#### Public Procurement Reform Law

- SPO and ARC integration is mandated by law.
- All procurement events ≥ \$20M must include a Reform Impact Assessment.
- Performance reviews published quarterly.

#### No Privatisation Statute

- Reform-created assets may not be sold, leased, or devolved into private control.
- Reversal requires referendum, Fiscal Council approval, and Treaty Tribunal clearance.

### **Section 4: Data Privacy and Information Security**

#### Privacy Act 2020 Compliance

- ARC systems must comply with all provisions of the Privacy Act 2020.
- Includes: consent rights, data correction access, breach notifications.

#### Digital Transparency Framework

- All personal data within ARC must be anonymised and stored onshore.
- Mandatory audit trail for each access event.
- Public log of data breaches published monthly.

#### NZISM (New Zealand Information Security Manual) Compliance

- ARC and associated Reform systems must comply with NZISM.



- Mandates minimum encryption, penetration testing, and incident response protocols.
- Enforcement overseen by the Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO).

#### Black Ice Isolation Protocol

- In case of cyber breach, ARC must trigger automated node isolation within 5 minutes.
- Forensic data lockdown and cold clone recovery activated under ARC Redundancy Protocol.

### **Section 5: Public Finance and Budget Law Constraints**

#### Debt Cap Clause

- Total borrowing under Reform may not exceed 82% of GDP.
- Override requires 75% parliamentary supermajority and Fiscal Council sign-off.

#### Budget Transparency Law

- All Reform budgets, modelling assumptions, and fiscal risk assessments must be made public.
- Published in real-time on ARC.
- Includes best/base/worst case delivery projections.

#### Reform Buffer Fund Statute

- 10% of each SOE's capital expenditure is held in escrow as a buffer.
- Deployable only under macroeconomic shock (>2pp GDP drop, >50% CGT shortfall).

#### Flex Fund Deployment Rules

- Emergency fund cannot be used without:
  - Joint approval from Treasury and ARC,
  - Notification of Citizen Oversight Panel,
  - Dashboard disclosure and after-action audit.

This document will be expanded as further legislation is enacted or revised to support the Reform framework.

## **International Agreements and External Alignment (Kiwi Reform Framework)**

This document outlines the international agreements, treaties, standards, and external frameworks that the Kiwi Reform Scheme aligns with, challenges, or implicitly modifies. It includes references to trade obligations, cybersecurity norms, indigenous rights, and global best practice in public infrastructure governance.

Sections:

### **1. Trade and Procurement Treaty Alignment**

- 2. Digital Sovereignty and Cybersecurity Standards**
- 3. Indigenous Rights and Treaty Frameworks**
- 4. Climate and Infrastructure Disclosure Agreements**
- 5. Areas of Legal Tension or Treaty Conflict**

## **Section 1: Trade and Procurement Treaty Alignment**

CPTPP (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership)

- New Zealand is a signatory and bound by non-discrimination rules in government procurement.
- Reform procurement restrictions (e.g. NZ-registered firms only, SME prioritisation) may test CPTPP exceptions for "public infrastructure and national security."
- Legal risk exists if foreign bidders are excluded without explicitly triggering security or social exemption clauses.

WTO GPA (World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement)

- Although New Zealand is not a full party, existing bilateral FTAs carry GPA-like conditions.
- Reform procurement model (SPO, SME tiering) must maintain transparency and fairness to avoid triggering complaints under MFN or reciprocity clauses.

MFAT's Bilateral Investment Treaties

- Several investment treaties may restrict performance requirements or localisation mandates.
- ZODRA housing asset retention and ACA local delivery conditions may raise concerns if foreign developers or service firms are excluded.

## **Section 2: Digital Sovereignty and Cybersecurity Standard**

NZISM (New Zealand Information Security Manual)

- ARC and all Reform-linked digital infrastructure must comply with NZISM standards.
- Aligns with Five Eyes cybersecurity principles and ISO 27001.
- Adoption ensures indirect alignment with the US NIST Framework and Australia's ISM.

Five Eyes Intelligence Framework (Informal)

- ARC's architecture implicitly supports New Zealand's intelligence obligations.
- Replacing foreign cloud providers aligns with data localization and sovereignty principles espoused within Five Eyes norms.

Cloud Act and Foreign Access Risk Mitigation

- Reform circumvents extraterritorial jurisdiction (e.g. US Cloud Act) by mandating onshore data storage under NZ law.

## **Section 3: Indigenous Rights and Treaty Frameworks**

#### UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

- Although not formally binding, UNDRIP is globally accepted as normative guidance.
- Reform's Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal and veto powers reflect full alignment with UNDRIP principles:
  - Free, prior, and informed consent
  - Protection of indigenous decision-making structures
  - Permanent control of culturally significant assets (e.g. housing, land, data)

#### ILO Convention 169 (Not ratified by NZ)

- Reform preempts several clauses despite New Zealand not being a signatory:
  - Cultural consultation,
  - Equity in development planning,
  - Inclusion in infrastructure governance.

### **Section 4: Climate and Infrastructure Disclosure Agreements**

#### Paris Agreement

- Although not directly referenced, Reform aligns with national commitments under Paris:
  - ZGL's renewable energy buildout
  - Carbon-neutral public infrastructure targeting
  - ARC-based emissions tracking potential

#### TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures)

- ARC systems may integrate TCFD principles:
  - Risk modelling,
  - Impact disclosure,
  - Forward-looking planning tied to climate adaptation finance.

#### Open Government Partnership (OGP)

- Reform's ARC dashboards, contract visibility, and surplus modelling contribute to OGP transparency goals.
- Treats citizens as data-rights holders and budget co-observers.

### **Section 5: Areas of Legal Tension or Treaty Conflict**

#### Procurement National Preference

- Limiting contracts to NZ-registered firms may trigger disputes under CPTPP or bilateral treaties if not justified by national interest exemptions.
- SPO must document rationale under trade-safe categories: environment, Treaty compliance, resilience.

#### Data Sovereignty vs. Tech Trade Norms

- Blocking global cloud providers could be challenged as an unfair trade restriction.

- ARC structure must emphasise cyber risk, data jurisdiction, and constitutional sovereignty as justification.

#### Treaty Rights Supremacy

- Reform Tribunal veto power may clash with international investor expectations.
- All projects must pre-certify that Treaty obligations override economic claims.

#### Reform-Induced Investor Withdrawal

- ZODRA or ACA limits on asset transferability may be viewed as expropriation.
- Legal insulation rests on consistent application and public interest framing.

This document may expand as New Zealand's international posture evolves, or as Reform legislation is tested against treaty enforcement mechanisms.

### **Sovereign Continuity & Executive Protocols**

To ensure constitutional integrity, intergenerational legitimacy, and public protection during governance instability or executive overreach, the Kiwi Reform Mandate shall retain sealed continuity provisions activated only in verified constitutional emergencies.

#### **Authority**

A classified framework titled Annex IV: Sovereign Continuity Protocols is established under the Reform Mandate Act 2026. This annex holds full legal status equal to Sections L.9 and L.21 and may only be accessed, reviewed, or enacted under the activation procedures below.

#### **Scope of Annex IV**

Annex IV includes constitutional provisions for:

- Executive authority limitations and removal protocols
- Citizens' Panel override structures
- Treaty Tribunal review triggers
- Non-partisan appointment protections
- Emergency continuity succession and command
- Privacy, surveillance, and public veto integrity safeguards

Note: The contents of Annex IV shall not be published or disclosed except under certified breach.

#### **Activation Protocol**

Annex IV may only be unsealed and enacted if the following conditions are met:

- A formal "constitutional breach alert" is issued by any two of the following:
  - Reform Council
  - Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal
  - Supreme Court

- ARC Executive Core
  - Citizens Panel Supermajority (80%)
- confirmed breach conditions (e.g. PM overreach, suppression of rights, systemic collapse).
- A public declaration is issued within 72 hours of activation, stating:
  - Nature of breach
  - Authority triggered activation
  - Duration of Annex IV governance
  - Restoration conditions

### **Oversight and Protection**

- Annex IV is stored in cryptographically secured read-only form by ARC, accessible only to pre-authorised constitutional authorities.
- All access events must be logged, timestamped, and reviewed by the Auditor-General.
- The annex may not be repealed without:
  - 80% Parliamentary vote
  - National referendum
  - Treaty Tribunal confirmation

### **Legal Appendix — Schedule A: Statutory Clauses (Kiwi Reform Governance Model)**

The following clauses are constitutionally embedded in the Kiwi Reform Act (2026) and form the legally entrenched foundation of the Reform governance model. These clauses are protected by a supermajority threshold, public referendum, and Treaty Tribunal certification, and cannot be repealed through ordinary legislative procedure.

#### **Clause 1: Debt Cap Statute**

**Purpose:** Prevent unsustainable sovereign debt.

- Total gross Crown borrowing for Reform initiatives is capped at 82% of GDP.
- This cap can only be overridden by:
  - A 75% supermajority vote in Parliament
  - Written certification from the Fiscal Council
  - Public disclosure via the ARC system within 30 days

#### **Clause 2: Surplus Ring Fencing Mandate**

**Purpose:** Ensure surpluses are used solely for social reinvestment.

- All Reform-generated surpluses post-2031 are legally ring fenced for use in:
  - Infrastructure
  - Equity
  - Resilience
- These funds may not be redirected to general expenditure or tax cuts.

- Allocation governed by the Surplus Allocation Panel (SAP).

### **Clause 3: Treaty Co-Governance Compliance**

**Purpose:** Make Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations operational, not symbolic.

- All Reform-funded projects must be:
  - Reviewed and certified by the Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal
  - Inclusive of impacted iwi/hapū
- Non-compliant initiatives are legally suspended until remedied.

### **Clause 4: No Privatisation Clause (No PPPs)**

**Purpose:** Prevent private extraction of public assets.

- Assets and infrastructure created under Reform:
  - Must remain under permanent public ownership
  - Cannot be sold, leased, or transferred to private/foreign entities
- Exception only allowed through:
  - Public referendum
  - Treaty Tribunal certification
  - Independent fiscal viability report

### **Clause 5: Procurement Integrity Clause**

**Purpose:** Ensure transparent, ethical, and local contracting.

- All Reform contracts must be with:
  - NZ-registered firms
  - That meet compliance, SME inclusion, and capability thresholds
- Oversight handled by the Sovereign Procurement Office (SPO)
- Contracts and metrics logged on ARC; breaches trigger Auditor-General review

### **Clause 6: Transparency and ARC Compliance**

**Purpose:** Guarantee public visibility and auditability of all operations.

- All financial disbursements, contracts, KPIs, and models must be:
  - Logged and published in real-time via ARC
  - Available in machine-readable formats for public access
- Annual audits are mandatory

### **Clause 7: Exit Lock-In Clause-**

**Purpose:** Prevent future governments from dismantling Reform without broad consent.

- No SOE, project, or public asset may be dissolved or sold without:
  - A national binding referendum
  - Certification by the Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal
  - A fiscal risk and viability assessment by the Reform Fiscal Council

### **Clause 8: Fiscal Reliance Reserve Statute**

**Purpose:** Provide sovereign macro-stabilisation funding across Reform systems.

- A \$5B reserve shall be maintained as a sovereign fiscal continuity fund.

- Funds may only be drawn in case of:
  - Simultaneous capital delivery failure across 2 or more SOEs, or
  - Three or more regional delivery outages verified by ARC and RIDO.
- Activation requires joint certification by:
  - ARC Executive Core
  - Chair of the Fiscal Council
- Disbursements must be logged and publicly reported via ARC within 30 days.

### **Entrenchment Mechanism:**

All clauses in Legal Appendix — Schedule A are protected by the following conditions:

1. 75% Parliamentary Supermajority
2. Binding National Referendum
3. Treaty Tribunal Review and Certification

This makes the Legal Appendix the constitutional core of the Kiwi Reform governance model, ensuring its permanence, Treaty alignment, and fiscal responsibility across generations.

## **Glossary of Terms — Kiwi Reform Budget Plan (2025)**

This glossary defines all key terms, acronyms, institutions, and legal mechanisms found in the complete and final version of the Kiwi Reform Budget Plan (2025). It is based solely on the content of the full and enacted plan.

### **A**

**ACA (Aotearoa Care Alliance):** A state-established care agency that coordinates food security, aged care, mental health, and cooperative community clinics. Replaces private outsourcing with regionally rooted nonprofit or iwi-led care.

**Annex IV (Sovereign Continuity Protocols):** A classified set of legal protocols activated only during constitutional emergencies (e.g., PM overreach, systemic collapse). Requires multiparty institutional sign-off and cannot be repealed without a national referendum and 80% parliamentary vote.

**ARC (Autonomous Reform Cloud):** The sovereign digital backbone of Reform. Hosts all data, contract logs, service portals, fiscal dashboards, and redundancy protocols. Replaces foreign cloud providers and operates under NZISM compliance.

### **B**

**Black Ice Protocol:** An AI-driven digital breach response system. Auto-isolates compromised ARC infrastructure within 5 minutes of intrusion detection.

**Budget Transparency Law:** A statute requiring real-time publication of fiscal models, delivery forecasts, and project KPIs. Enforced through ARC.

### **C**

**Capital Gains Tax (CGT):** A phased tax on non-primary residences and asset classes (0.5% in 2027, 1% in 2028). Helps fund Reform and triggers fiscal buffers if underperforming.

**Citizens' Panel:** A 200-member public oversight body empowered to trigger referenda and review milestones. Reviews CGT increases, executive conduct, and delivery failures.

**Continuity Chain Protocol (CCP):** Mandates fallback systems for all SOEs to maintain minimum viable service during disruptions.

**CPTPP:** A trade treaty that may conflict with Reform's NZ-only procurement model. Exceptions rely on national interest justifications.

## D

**Debt Cap Clause:** Statutory limit of 82% GDP on Reform borrowing. Override requires a 75% parliamentary vote and Fiscal Council sign-off.

**Digital Load Controller (DLC):** ARC's AI engine that manages real-time system load and fiscal allocation based on performance indicators.

## F

**Fiscal Council:** An independent oversight body that certifies fiscal sustainability, approves emergency triggers, and monitors borrowing and surplus rules.

**Fiscal Reliance Reserve:** A \$5B sovereign macro-contingency fund. Used only in system-wide or multi-region delivery failure scenarios.

**Flex Fund:** A 10% surplus allocation reserved for macroeconomic shocks ( $\geq 2$ pp GDP drop or 50% CGT shortfall).

## G

**GPEEP (General Public Education and Equity Pipeline):** Treaty-based education and workforce equity program launched in Phase Two.

## L

**LRBF (Load Redistribution Buffer Fund):** Emergency capital pool created by pooling 1–2% of SOE capex to support infrastructure stability.

## P

**PPP (Public-Private Partnership):** Prohibited under Reform. No Reform asset may be developed, leased, or operated via PPP.

**Privacy Act 2020 Compliance:** ARC and all digital infrastructure must anonymise, secure, and log access to citizen data under NZ law.

## R

**REC (Reform Emergency Command):** 90-day emergency structure activated during dual SOE failure. Includes RIDO, ministers, iwi, and Treasury.

**Reform Council:** Core governance body overseeing policy deployment, composed of ministers, iwi, Fiscal Council members, and SOE leads.



**RIDO (Reform Infrastructure Delivery Office):** Crown entity that supervises delivery across SOEs, can pause/restructure projects, and acts during crises.

## **S**

**SAP (Surplus Allocation Panel):** Determines surplus spending post-2031 based on equity, intergenerational return, and regional justice metrics.

**SPO (Sovereign Procurement Office):** Certifies vendors, enforces SME tiering, and ensures all contracts follow Reform's NZ-only procurement law.

**Sentinel AI:** ARC's cybersecurity watchdog. Detects intrusions and activates "Black Ice" auto-isolation protocol.

**Schedule A (Legal Appendix):** Entrenched clauses defining Reform's core legal structure. Includes debt caps, surplus locks, and Treaty protections.

## **T**

**Treaty Co-Governance Tribunal:** Independent Māori legal body with veto power over all major Reform decisions. Enforces operational Treaty compliance.

**Transparency and ARC Compliance Clause:** A legal mandate for real-time fiscal and operational disclosure through ARC. Violations trigger an audit.

## **Z**

**ZGL (Zealandia Grid Ltd):** SOE tasked with renewable energy infrastructure. Eliminates private profit margins in national electricity.

**ZODRA (Zealandia Office for Development and Residential Architecture):** SOE that delivers public housing and community infrastructure. Manages tenancy, repairs, and regional planning with embedded equity metrics.